

## THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Continuous Desultory Fighting With Loss of Life.

FLAG OF TRUCE VIOLATED

Attempt of Filipinos to Gain Access to Manila Water Works Foiled and Heavy Loss Inflicted Upon Them—American Troops Clearing the Country—Protection to Lives and Property of Foreign Residents.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, March 7.—12:10 P. M.—A detachment of General Hale's and General Wheaton's brigades were engaged for two hours this morning, clearing the country in front of their lines on both sides of the river, the enemy concentrating with the apparent purpose of cutting off the garrison at the water works. The rebels bolted at the first sign of the advance, but they separated into small bodies and kept up a running fire. By a series of rapid advances, followed by flank movements, the enemy was completely routed as far out as Guadalupe on the right and almost to Marikina on the left.

### THE CASUALTIES.

The casualties reported are Captain O'Brien, of Company F, First Wyoming Volunteers, and two men, slightly wounded. The rebel loss was heavy. No rebels were visible at noon.

### FILIPINO BATTERY SHELLED.

Manila, March 7.—11:25 A. M.—At daylight this morning the enemy were discovered trying to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro and the Sixth Artillery promptly shelled the rebel battery.

Temporarily stopping work, the enemy poured a fusillade of musketry across the river, but a gunboat moved up and cleared the banks of the stream with rapid fire guns.

All was quiet during the night. Postoffices have been established at Negros, Cebu and Iloilo and the clerks left yesterday for their respective posts by the steamer Espana.

### THE COUNTRY CLEARED.

Manila, March 7.—2:50 P. M.—While the rebels had concentrated their forces with the evident purpose of attacking the water works, no direct attempt was made to capture the American position there. Detachments from General Hale's and General Wheaton's brigades cleared the country to-day.

This afternoon General Hale's brigade continued the work of driving out the rebels from the country between the reservoir and the water works, distance of about three miles. The country is now clear on the left of the river, but the enemy is still in front of General Wheaton's line.

Near San Pedro Macati they have been actively attempting to make the positions of the Sixth Artillery untenable, their sharpshooters keeping up a constant fire all day.

### MORE CASUALTIES.

Private Lovejoy, Company C, Washington Volunteers, was killed by a stray bullet. Major Bell, Seventh United States Cavalry; Private Young, Company M, Twentieth Infantry; Private Curran, Company I, Twentieth Infantry, and Private Sparks, Company I, First Wyoming Volunteers, were wounded to-day.

### A TREACHEROUS DEED.

This morning the enemy in front of General Overhine's line sent out a flag of truce, but retired when Lieutenant Koehler, with two men, advanced to meet it. This afternoon they again showed a white flag and a general, with two officers and an interpreter, advanced. When the Americans were within about 200 yards of the rebel party the latter dragged rifles from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but, fortunately, without effect.

Hawthorne's Battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy.

### FOREIGN RESIDENTS PROTECTED.

In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces a general order was issued to-day, directing the United States troops to give particular attention to the specific duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and property of all German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese residents, and, at the co-operation of the resident German Consul, to give aid and assistance whenever necessary.

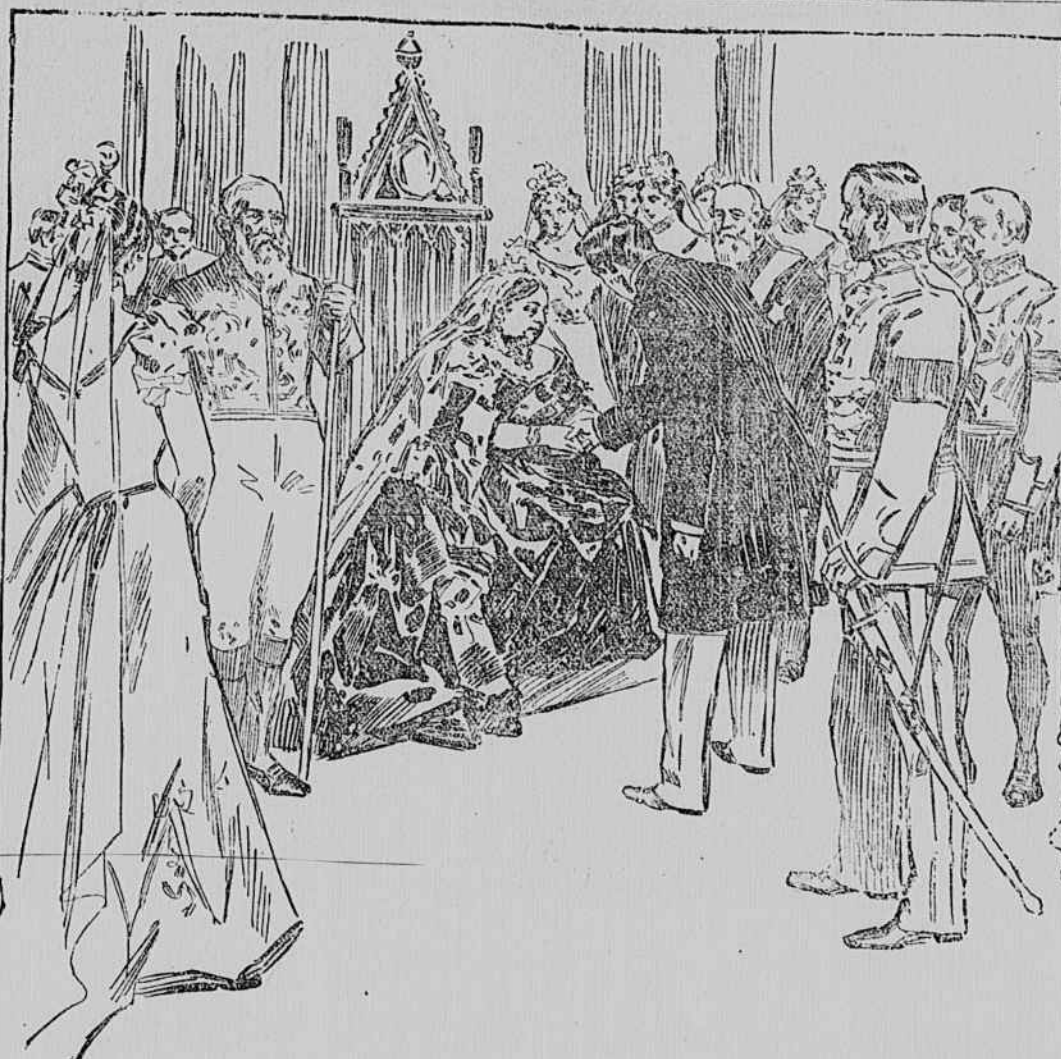
At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 84 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat is intense, especially on the lines, where twenty-five men were temporarily prostrated during the day.

### FILIPINOS PREPARING DEFENSES.

Manila, March 8.—10:20 a. m.—The rebels are busily preparing their defenses at various points, and are most aggressive near San Pedro Macati, where their sharpshooters maintain a persistent annoyance. Scott's battery, on the hill-top, is the center of fire from both sides of the river. General Hale withdrew his outposts from the left bank of the stream, and is now occupying his original position. Further trouble is probable in the vicinity of the waterworks, when the rebels rally, but it would be almost an impossibility for them to interfere with the water supply, owing to the strength of our position.

### The Kiplings Improving.

New York, March 7.—Mr. Doubleday to-night reported both Rudyard Kipling and his little daughter, Elsie, to be slowly but surely convalescing. Mr. Kipling has not yet been informed of the death of his child, Josephine, and he will not be told until he is practically well. She was his favorite, and the physicians dread the possibility of an ill result should he learn of her death in any manner.



EMBASSADOR CHOATE BEING PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

## SITUATION AT SANTIAGO

Cubans Talk About Declaring War Against the United States.

Complexion of Political Affairs Gradually Change—Business Men Glum Over Condition of Affairs—Germany Favors Cuban Independence

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Santiago de Cuba, February 28.—The complexion of political affairs in the province of Santiago has been gradually changing since the beginning of January. This is due to more than one cause, but the main reason is probably the fact that the people themselves are out of sympathy with everything, even a benevolent, that comes to them through Havana. Men who a few short weeks ago were enthusiastically in favor of annexation are to-day talking about declaring war against the United States if the troops are not removed from the island by July 1st.

### BUSINESS MEN GLUM.

The business men of Santiago are very glum over the condition of affairs and say that it is impossible for people to invest any large sums of money in the island until some settled form of government is established, and that for Cuba to be an independent republic would mean the utter ruin of the island, even supposing that the Cubans were better able to govern themselves than any people in the world, for at one blow the sugar industry would be annihilated as the United States is in possession of Porto Rico and the one side of Hawaii on the other, which are also two great sugar producing islands and the sugar from those places would go into the United States free of duty, whereas, even on the best terms, the sugar of Cuba, unless the island was annexed, would have to pay some duty and would be entirely unable to compete with that of the other islands.

### GERMANY DESIRES CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Herr Schumann, the German Consul here, an influential business man, says that nothing would please Germany more than for Cuba to become independent, because it would mean that they would still be able, with their beet sugar, to hold their own in the United States. He believes that Cuba has great possibilities before her, but, from a purely business point of view, he thinks it is impossible for the island to succeed in any way unless annexed to the United States.

### MERCHANTS ARE FAVORABLE.

Other merchants here are favorable to the Cubans getting home rule, in the way that any State in the Union has, believing that they should have the right to govern themselves and everything of that nature. But it is absolutely impossible in Santiago to find any man of business standing, any man who owns any large amount of land, or any man of intelligence who does not say that he is strongly in favor of annexation to the United States, not as a matter of sentiment, but as a matter of purely business common sense, though many of them agree that had Porto Rico and Hawaii not been annexed, they would have been in favor of Cuba being an independent republic.

### MANY IDLE MEN.

Many thousands of men have gradually drifted into the city expecting work. This, however, it was impossible to supply them with, for the work that was to have been given them had to be suspended owing to the complaint from

Havana that the estimates are very large for this province, although \$50,000 of the revenue for the last month was sent to Havana.

The work of road making on an extensive scale has practically been stopped, and the dredging of the harbor and numerous improvements that were intended have had to be delayed on this account.

### IDLENESS INCREASES DISSATISFACTION.

All these causes combined have tended to raise a spirit of dissatisfaction, to say nothing of the long delay in the payment of the employees who are paid from Havana.

### CAVALRY NEEDED.

In this province, in the course of the next three weeks, there will only be the four white regiments and the Ninth Immunes available. A regiment of regular cavalry is very badly needed in the department, and were it here it could do a lot to prevent any wholesale taking to the woods by the Cubans.

At present there are only two companies in each regiment mounted, but General Wood hopes to get the cavalry regiment here within the next month.

### EXCITEMENT AT HOLQUIN.

Santiago, Cuba, March 7.—Colonel Hood cables from Holquin that intense excitement prevails there, owing to the cessation of public works, and that a mass-meeting has been held, at which the action of the United States military authorities at Havana were condemned as "false economy" and as "a result of centralization."

Owing to the pressing necessities of the case Colonel Hood says he has issued indigent rations to 3,000 heads of families, suddenly thrown out of employment. He fears there will be a large increase in the criminal classes of his district.

Practically the same news from all the other districts of Santiago province has reached here. Meanwhile, money enough is lying idle in bank to pay all that is due and to keep the men at work.

### NEW RACING BOARD.

PRESIDENT KEENAN, OF L. A. W., MAKES ASSIGNMENT.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Pittsburg, March 7.—President Keenan, of the L. A. W., to-day announced the make-up and assignment of the new racing board as follows:

Fred Gerlach, Chicago, chairman; Arthur W. Robinson, Boston; C. A. Dimon, Philadelphia; J. W. Briggman, Louisville; W. L. Doty, Denver.

Gerlach will have charge of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

Robinson is a member of the old board. He will look after the racing interests of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Dimon will be in charge of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Briggman's territory includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Doty is another member of the old board. His territory is comprehensive, including Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

The number of racing board representatives will be largely increased this year, and their powers enlarged in order that the work of the board may be more thoroughly and expeditiously done. In some instances they will be almost on the same footing with board members, with power to grant sanctions, etc. The list of handicappers will also be enlarged.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Fashoda and Muscat Incident's Further Discussed.

Expressions From Paris and London Indicate Progress Toward Peaceful Solution of Questions in Dispute—John Bull is Firm, However

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, March 7.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening: "A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimitation of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged, and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile."

### FRENCH AMBASSADOR SPEAKS.

London, March 7.—M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal guest this evening at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to a toast the French ambassador said that peace and war no longer rested with governments, but with the people. He noted with great pleasure the determination of the promoters of commerce in Great Britain and France to augment the cordiality of the relations between the two nations, and to foster "that real spirit of conciliation by which all differences can be readily settled."

These utterances of M. Cambon are particularly notable as reflecting the improvement in the relations between London and Paris.

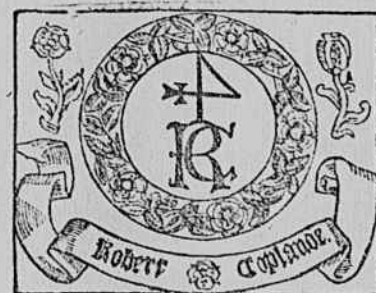
### THE MUSCAT INCIDENT.

London, March 7.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, answering a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, in the House of Commons to-day, gave a different version to the Muscat incident. The version which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, furnished to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Mr. Broderick said that by the original concession, secretly obtained in March, 1898, France secured land upon which the would have been at liberty to hoist her flag and build fortifications. Immediately after the proceedings became known Great Britain declared them to be contrary to the treaty of 1862, and the Sultan was required to cancel the lease, which was annulled. The under secretary added:

"We have not expressed disapproval of the action of the British agent, who acted under instructions, and Lord Salisbury informed the French Ambassador (M. Paul Cambon) on several occasions that he considered the British contention absolutely right, and that it was impossible to recede therefrom. M. Delcasse's statement omitted to mention that he stated to the British Ambassador (Sir Edmund J. Monson) that whatever of any French acquisition of land on the Littoral of Muscat, therefore the French agent must have exceeded his instructions."

"We hold that the action of the British agent in threatening a bombardment of Muscat was absolutely right. By the convention of 1862 there is nothing to prohibit France from having a coal store at Muscat, providing there is no concession of territory, and it is understood France will avail herself of

## Old Printers of Westminster.



A study of Caxton and the old printers of Westminster will be published in the Virginian-Pilot's Home Study Circle on Thursday and Friday. The illustrations will present specimens of early printing, including a facsimile of a page of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton in 1484.

This study is from the pen of John Ebenezer Bryant, M. A., Toronto, Ontario.

"How France is Governed" is the subject of to-day's study. See Page 4.

this power, subject to those limitations."

### WHAT M. DELCASSE SAID.

Paris, March 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, answering a question on the subject of Muscat incident, declared the facts were that the British resident summoned the Sultan to withdraw a concession to France for a coal depot on a creek near Muscat. The Sultan thereupon asked France to return the deed of the concession and France refused. The Sultan then cancelled the concession. Great Britain, however, quickly admitted France's right to the coal depot and expressed deep regret at the incident. France thus obtained prompt and complete satisfaction and the incident was considered closed.

### END OF THE BIG FLOOD.

COLD WEATHER CHECKS THE RISING WATERS.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cincinnati, O., March 7.—The end of the big flood here is in sight, thanks to the cold weather prevailing throughout the Ohio valley. It has cut off from one and a half to two feet of what would have been the maximum flood at Cincinnati had the weather prevailed warm.

At 9 o'clock to-night the stage here was fifty-six feet and eight inches, rising at the rate of one inch and a quarter hourly. At all points above Marietta, the river to-night is falling. Between Marietta and Point Pleasant it is rising. From Point Pleasant to Cincinnati it is falling at intermediate points, except at Manchester, sixty miles above here, where it is rising slowly. The swell between Marietta and Point Pleasant is from the outpour of the Monongahela at Pittsburgh. Unless the weather changes that rise will never catch the flood at this point.

All points north from below Cincinnati report the river rising. From Huntington, W. Va., up stream, at nearly all points on the river, snow with brisk winds and low temperature are reported. Navigation, which was for a time interrupted, was resumed on the Monongahela to-day. Elsewhere navigation has not at all been interrupted, though at some points impeded by high winds.

At Portsmouth the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia railway trains have been stopped by floods on the track and washouts. Suffering by people driven from their homes in that city continues. Several small dwellings in the water soaked districts on East Front street have been lifted off their foundations by the winds.

Huntington, W. Va., reports great suffering on the Guyan river from people living in the low lands, who were driven from their homes. A steamboat loaded with provisions left Huntington for the relief of those people to-day. Central City, a small place above Huntington, is a great sufferer from the flood.

At Newport, Ky., opposite here, one street-car line has been flooded so as to stop the running of cars. Fifty families have been driven from their homes and have taken refuge in public buildings or with their friends, and should the river rise to 57½ feet, 25 more families will be driven out of their homes.

### FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE A MEASURE.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 7.—The committee appointed by the Republican Caucus of the House of Representatives to formulate a financial measure for the consideration of the next Congress will meet at Atlantic City for the purpose of taking up the question on the 17th of April. This was decided at a meeting of the committee held to-day in the room of the House Judiciary Committee at which General Henderson, chairman, and all the members of the committee were present. No other meeting will be held until then, and nothing was done beyond deciding the time and place of meeting. It is expected that the financial question will then be taken up comprehensively and the entire summer given up to the question if necessary.

Previous to the meeting of the full committee a sub-committee consisting of General Henderson, Mr. Payne and Mr. Overstreet, held a conference with the Republican members of the Finance Committee. In this meeting the participation of the Senators with the Representatives in the work in hand was discussed, but no definite conclusion was reached as to whether there would be joint meetings or not. The Senators represented their inability to sit as a full committee, and said no sub-committees could be appointed in the absence of Senator Aldrich, who is chairman of the committee. They expect him to return early in April, so that, when he returns, if it is decided to join the committee, they will also be prepared for the meeting in April.

## THE JAMESTOWN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Signals "I Am On Fire" From Sandy Hook.

### A SWIFT RACE FOR SAFETY

Reaches Her Pier in New York Where the Fire, After a Few Hours Work Was Extinguished—Some Excitement Among Passengers—Carried Valuable Cargo—Vessel Herself Practically Uninjured.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, March 7.—With the merchant marine code flags "N. M." flying from the top of her foremast, the steel screw steamship Jamestown, the crack vessel of the Old Dominion Line from Norfolk, was sighted by the Sandy Hook observer at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. The two flags fluttering at the steamer's foretop meant that the ship, which carried 112 souls, passengers and crew, and a miscellaneous cargo, worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars, was on fire.

### UNDER FULL SPEED.

The Jamestown was then under full speed and approaching the bar. The marine observer flashed the intelligence that the ship was entering the harbor in need of prompt help. It was followed a few moments later with the reassuring information that as the Jamestown rounded the Hook there was no smoke or flames visible and that steamships Bovie, Trave and Havana, both inward and outward bound, were in the vicinity of the Old Dominion Liner and could render assistance if necessary.

### TO THE RESCUE.

Word that the Jamestown was on fire was making her way towards the city at full speed, was conveyed to the officials of the Old Dominion Line, and they at once sent the wrecking steamboat William Conley from Quarantine to her. The fireboat New Yorker also went down the bay to meet the burning ship. While these preparations were being made the Jamestown was plowing through the water at a sixteen knot an hour speed, in the direction of the Narrows. A stiff wind was blowing across the incoming vessel, sweeping her from bow to stern. Captain Richard B. Boaz was on the bridge, his one idea being to get his ship to her pier as quickly as possible.

### CREW CALLED TO FIRE QUARTERS.

The smoke was first seen issuing from the fore hatches at 3 p. m. to-day, and the Captain called the crew to fire quarters. Everything was done to prevent the spread of the fire, and full steam was put on for a swift run for the pier. The fire boat met the burning steamer at Quarantine, but Captain Boaz refused to stop, and called to the commander on the fire boat to follow him to the pier. Just about two hours after the outbreak the Old Dominion liner had reached her dock, and in a few minutes all the passengers were landed. There had been some excitement among the passengers off Long Branch, where the seas were running high, but by the time the lower bay was reached safety was assured.

### THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

During the run up several streams of water and steam were thrown into the hold, and after reaching her dock the fire was extinguished after a few hours' work.

It is believed the fire started in some bales of cotton which were stowed with a collection of general cargo in the forward holds. It is not known as yet what damage has been done to the cargo, but the vessel herself was practically uninjured. Captain Boaz says that the fire had been burning a long time before it was discovered.

### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6.

### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

- Telegraph News—Pages 1 and 6.
- Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5 and 7.
- Editorial—Page 4.
- Home Study Circle—Page 4.
- Virginia News—Pages 8.
- North Carolina News—Page 9.
- Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11.
- Berkley News—Page 11.
- Markets—Page 16.
- Shipping—Page 16.